

to be generally understood that in the struggle between an empire and a republic, the sympathy of this government is with the empire and against the republic. And no representative of this administration would be permitted to do any act that might be construed as showing a friendly feeling for the South African Dutchmen who are struggling in defense of constitutional government, who are fighting in behalf of a republican form of government, who are battling against the encroachments of an empire, who are sacrificing their lives and their fortunes in defense of their homes.

The administration need not be alarmed lest confidence will be given to the rumors that any representative of this administration has done anything distasteful to Great Britain, or anything in the interest of peace, or anything that might indicate a friendly feeling for the republicans of South Africa.

It is, indeed, humiliating to many men and women in the United States that their country is placed in a position wholly antagonistic to its traditions and thoroughly inconsistent with its time honored principles. It is humiliating that even at home our laws are so interpreted that the British empire may secure from this "land of the free and home of the brave" the products essential to carrying on the British war in the South African republics; it is humiliating that the president of the Transvaal republic is justified in sending to the American people the message—"Tell them they are helping to murder us."

The Indian Problem.

Another Chicago University professor has distinguished himself. Professor Frederick Starr has declared that the American Indian cannot be christianized. He thinks it is best to leave the Indian alone, permitting him to work out his own salvation. Professor Starr says:

"The Chinese and Indian are alike in that only the weak-minded or characterless are ever converted to Christianity.

"The system of education is a failure. Keep the red man on the reservation, for do what you will an Indian can never be anything but an Indian while he lives, no matter how you keep him in the world among the white people. Give reservation schools to the Indians. If sent away to schools the young Indians return ashamed of their parents and spoiled for home life under the reservation system.

"Let the Indians continue to make their baskets and pottery, not because it is particularly beautiful, but because it is their own. The Indians have thought out the scheme of work and decoration for themselves. Besides there is a demand for that Indian work.

"The Indian lives truer to his ideals and to nature than we do. Therefore let us keep him at home."

A young Indian woman writing to the Chicago American, points out a few instances of what she regards as at least hopeful results of an effort to civilize the Indian.

Princeton has just graduated a young Seneca Indian, Howard Gansworth, who has worked his way through college.

Frank Cayou, an Omaha Indian, is working his way through the University of Illinois and making a fine record.

Four young Indian women of the Chippewa

and Pueblo tribes are working their way through normal schools of the east.

The four boys who form the Y. M. C. A. quartette at Carlisle are learning trades, and all are in the school band which will play at Buffalo.

Fanny Harris and Alice McCarty of the Sac and Fox tribe, Carlisle graduates, are teachers in the Indian service.

Dr. Cades Montezuma, a full-blooded Apache, is a well-known Chicago physician.

While there are some failures and disappointments, still the percentage is so small that no one should hesitate to give his red brother or sister a helping hand toward a higher and nobler life.

It is not true that only the weak minded or characterless among the Indians are converted to Christianity. Many of us know of many individual instances where strong minded Indians, full of character, have been converted to Christianity, and through the process of education have become good citizens. The suggestion that because the Indians can make baskets and pottery they should be encouraged only in that line and that we should give up all hope of civilizing them is an interesting suggestion to be made by a professor of a leading university in a country that now assumes to civilize a people in the orient and to teach them the arts of government.

If we must confess our inability even to christianize the Indians with whose habits and characteristics we have become quite familiar with what reason shall we claim that as a practical proposition we are justified in teaching the art of government and establishing law, order and morals in the Philippine Islands?

If we must admit that the Indian problem is too great a problem for us to solve, then with what reason will we undertake to solve the larger problem of controlling, against their will, the people of the Philippine Islands?

A Dangerous Law.

A practice that needs immediate correction has been exposed by the deputy attorney-general for Indiana. The facts are described by the Chicago Tribune as follows:

"The recent case in Indianapolis, in which a sane man was thrown into an asylum on a false affidavit, has led to the discovery of an organized conspiracy among dispensary doctors for making money by such methods. Deputy Attorney General Hadley's investigation shows that a clique of dishonest employes in city institutions had formed a pool by which the fees due to individual doctors were divided pro rata among all. In the last year and a half these conspirators have made affidavits declaring hundreds of sane persons to be lunatics, and have pocketed the fees which the Indiana law foolishly allows in such cases. The usual method was for a matron or ambulance driver to make an affidavit of the insanity of some person and then have two physicians belonging to the same department follow up the affidavit with medical opinions declaring the patient not insane. Apparently both the affidavit and the expert opinion were rendered by persons who knew nothing about the mental condition of the supposed patient. The doctors collected their fees for the alleged investigation, dividing the money with the other members of the pool. Employes in the City Dispensary, police station, and City hospital are all implicated in the affair. The attorney-general reports that seventy-nine cases of this kind have been carried through by the employes of the City Dispensary alone. While the

fraud has resulted chiefly in robbing the public treasury, it has also jeopardized the liberty of the persons whose names were used by the conspirators, and in at least one case it caused a sane man to be consigned to an insane asylum."

The people of Indiana should lose no time in amending the law which provides fees for those who successfully assail the insanity of an individual. When a person's sanity is questioned that person is absolutely helpless as to protest or defense so far as his own statements are concerned. It is readily pointed out that every insane person insists upon his sanity, and the protestations of one charged with a disease of the mind are ignored.

There is no question upon which the laws should be more clear and intelligent than upon the question of insanity. Every possible protection should be given to the individual in the hope that it would be impossible in this country for a sane person to be declared insane. And yet it cannot be doubted that today in many states there are people convicted of insanity who are the victims of persons who were interested in establishing the fact of insanity.

"Some Frozen Facts."

The Columbus Press-Post makes an interesting presentation under the headline—"Some Frozen Facts Concerning Perjury." In 1893, for instance, a committee of investigation reported that while the tax returns showed that the people of Cleveland had only \$1,800,593 in cash, there was on deposit in Cleveland banks nearly \$63,000,000. According to the tax returns, the people of Toledo had in cash \$253,087., while the banks had on deposit \$8,120,121. The tax returns showed that the people of Columbus had something more than \$1,000,000 in cash, but the Columbus banks had on deposit \$4,357,352. The Post-Press made an examination of the statements filed in the assessor's office and these are some of its conclusions.

"A great manufacturer who lives in one of the largest houses in the city and on one of the most fashionable streets thinks that all that he has in the way of horses, carriages, jewelry, household furniture, books, pictures, etc., is worth no more than \$440.

"A leading broker, reported to be worth a quarter of a million, thinks his possessions ought not to be taxed to a greater extent than \$667.23.

"A leading banker who lives generously in a large house which is filled with beautiful and valuable things, and whose family diamonds are noted, finds that he is worth in all about \$400."

The Press-Post calls attention to what is conceded to be a growing evil in all parts of the country—the evil of misstatement in returning property for taxation. That newspaper says:

"It is evident that our high tax-rate of nearly 3 per cent is the result of the grossest fraud and perjury committed every year by all classes of persons, and especially by those who ought, on account of their success or fortunate condition in life, to be perfectly willing to bear at least their full share of the burdens of maintaining the government."

There are many men who would not make a misstatement under oath concerning ordinary things of life who do not hesitate to make